



The AFRICAN WORLD*

Published by Youth Organization for Black Unity • Post Office Box 20826 • Greensboro, N.C. 27420

VOL IV NO.6

NOVEMBER 30, 1974

TWENTY CENTS

Masses of the People Suffer as

American Myths Exposed

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

In mid-November the Ford Administration officially announced that the country was in a recession - as if that hasn't been the case for a long time. But the federal government assures us that things are really not so bad - compared with what is still to come.

Apparently government rulers hope working people will suffer quietly, wear a button and blame each other for inflation.

After all, any junior high school textbook clearly explains that this is the land of opportunity where everybody who works hard, saves their money and has faith in the system and the government will enjoy a comfortable life.

Everybody knows that. Don't they?

In the last few years, the federal government has given the American public and the people of the world a lesson in civics they should never forget. It has been in these two and a half years since the announcement of an attempted burglary at the Democratic national headquarters that the government has been forced to expose much of its inner workings in a way that it never had before.

It is not just government corruption, but it is, in fact, the real essence of the governmental process that has been revealed. The events and activities in and around the nation's executive office were too systematic and interrelated to be thought of as simply some mistake, or the result of a few bad men. They instead, go to the very heart of the way we are governed in capitalist America.

Almost everybody in America is taught in school that we live in a free country. We hear the economy described as free enterprise much more often than as capitalism. As exploiters extend the tentacles of this economy abroad, we are taught about the free market economies of the free world with unrestricted free trade, not about imperialism.

Domestically, we are taught about the freedom of "our" democracy, where the masses of the free people freely select their government. And we are taught that this government is supported by taxes from everyone agreed upon by "our" elected legislative bodies and collected progressively. The rich, we are told, pay a progressively larger share of the cost of government.

We are taught that in America, everyone is equal. We all have an equal right to jobs, to housing, to get rich, to have legal protection and we are equal before the law. But in the last two and a half years, more people have come to find these lessons are myths told by people who should know better.

The years of Watergate have exposed the myth of America.

Who is it that can still believe that the income tax is in fact progressive? Richard Nixon, who had been paid \$250,000 each year as President, only paid \$792.00 in taxes in 1970 and \$878.00 in 1971. A machinist claiming no dependents may pay \$2,000 to \$3,000 out of a gross income of only \$9,000. Recent Rockefeller tax returns show he is



UNEMPLOYMENT IS ON A RAPID RISE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS. THE MYTHS OF OPPORTUNITY IN AMERICA HAVE BEEN FURTHER DISCREDITED.

...veral million dollars behind what he should have paid while he claims to have done nothing wrong.

In addition, everyone knows about the tax breaks the giant corporations get to encourage investment. The net result is that the poor and working class people in this country - and not the rich - pay the bulk of the high cost of government.

On top of that, the money we pay out ultimately goes back into the pockets of the rich, either as lavish expense accounts and services to government officials, or as contracts to private capitalists, or as protection in the form of government defense appropriations used to protect American property - usually business property -

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Inside.....

SPECIAL 8-PAGE SECTION ON THE STUDENT MOVEMENT

INCLUDING -

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abroad.

Who is it that can still believe after the whole Watergate period that there is equal justice under the law? Spiro T. Agnew is a common criminal. Why isn't he in jail after having essentially admitted to being guilty of extortion and bribery both before and during his vice presidency? Is it not because he is now a man of money and connections high up in the government?

The minority and poor fill the jails in this country for lesser crimes, but members of the ruling class, like Agnew, go free with a slap on the wrist. The sentences given to other Watergate involved conspirators have been generally light. Many of them have received suspended sentences or early paroles.

Gerald Ford's pre-indictment, pre-conviction pardon of Nixon, is the highest form of this madness. This man, who committed crimes that would have been sufficient to have an ordinary citizen convicted of almost anything up to and including treason, is still free and never to be tried. Ford's argument that Nixon had already suffered enough is incredible considering the life long exploitation, and oppression suffered by those poor and minority people who are frequently imprisoned. Are they not the ones who should not have to go to jail since they have really suffered enough already?

But what about the laws? Nixon and Agnew both are strong defenders of law and order during their campaign. The law and order that they maintained must have only applied to the law required to maintain the capitalist and racist order and to keep themselves and their class

in power. They decried against the lawlessness of the demonstrations and rebellions of suffering people, but they felt no hesitation in breaking laws and ordering others to break laws whenever they wished. The laws are written for the ruling class so Nixon felt quite free to use them or abuse them.

The most important lesson that we have been taught, however, is the true value of democracy - in dollars and cents. The long parade of business and private interests of businessmen through the White House during this period, makes that clear. Illegal campaign contributions and the illicit campaign activities they supported almost certainly played a part in determining who was elected to office.

And since the election, these undercover investments in government have paid off in huge returns. The ITT investment yielded the dropping of an anti-trust suit that would have resulted in lower profits for ITT. The milk producers' investment yielded an increase in government price supports worth millions of dollars in cold cash to the milk producers. Other contributors bought themselves presidential appointments or ambassadorships, and who knows for sure the extent or the exact character of the favors done for organized crime through men like Eugene Vesco, Howard Hunt and Nixon's best friend, Bebe Rebozo, who contributed heavily to his campaign.

The pattern which emerges is that government policies and activities are controlled more by the large contributions of the rich than by the votes of the poor. And even those votes are manipulated through dirty tricks.

What can we look for in



"Sure, I know the rich were getting richer and the poor were getting poorer—but I thought I was one of the rich ones."

the future? There is no doubt that certain cosmetic changes will be recommended and debated in government circles. Election reform laws, campaign contribution controls, tax reform laws, etc. But the lawmakers themselves are a part of this vicious system. This was clearly illustrated during the impeachment hearings when the impeachment committee was investigating the milk deal and it was revealed that all but a few of the members of the impeachment committee, itself had received campaign contributions from the same milk producers.

Gerald Ford, the new President, was once quoted in referring to a paid-for political favor. "Don't let it bother you...Money is the name of the game." There is little reason to expect any substantial improvement from him.

With the selection of Nelson Rockefeller for Vice President, we have the clearest connection of the economy and the government - of capitalism and the state in its highest form. Rockefeller is said to be a man who understands money, and he will

WORLD NEWS & ANALYSIS

GUINEA-BISSAU - There are no more Portuguese troops on Guinea-Bissau soil. Carlo Fabiao, commander-in-chief of the Portuguese troops in Guinea-Bissau departed with the last group of homeward troops on Oct. 15, two weeks ahead of the deadline established in the agreement between the PAIGC and Portugal.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - Several thousand peasants, complaining they had no land to feed their families waged a month long struggle of land seizure here. Government troops were called into several provinces to suppress the huge uprising as peasants seized land previously swallowed up by land lords.

BOLIVIA - Labor and student unrest continues to trouble the corrupt Bolivian government. Last month schools were closed down as authorities moved in to arrest teachers who were supporting the rights of unions. Later students, teachers, mine workers and industrial workers in the provinces of La paz and Cochabamba united in a series of strikes and demonstrations against government repression.

MADEIRA ISLANDS - Inflation and worsening economic conditions are affecting people the world over. Recently 7,000 workers in the Portuguese Madeira Islands in the Atlantic demonstrated in protest of inflation and increasing unemployment.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ISLANDS - Negotiations have begun between the Portuguese and the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe. These two islands off the coast of West Africa have been a part of the Portuguese colonial system since the 16th century. Now they demand independence.

GUYANA - The government of Guyana has finally gotten around to demanding that the Reynolds Aluminum Company pay the country a part of the wealth it has been draining from that country in its bauxite mines. But Reynolds says no! In 10 years, Reynolds has taken \$159 million worth of bauxite from the country paying only a small revenue tax. Now Guyana has levied a tax of \$7 million for this year. Reynolds responded that it did intend to pay because the tax was "illegal" and "unconstitutional." By the end of October Reynolds was still holding firm.

SOMALIA - A few weeks ago the people of Somalia celebrated the fifth anniversary of the revolution which brought socialist progress to their country. Never prone to world headline grabbing theatrics like Uganda or Zaire, the Somalian people, under the leadership of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, have been quietly, but resolutely bringing progress to this country. As severe famine grips many of its neighbors, Somalia has been steadily increasing its agricultural production. Likewise, its small and medium sized industrial expansion program is not dominated by foreign investments. The Somalian people own and run these developing industries. They have asked Chinese people to help them train in some technical areas, but when the Somalians are trained the Chinese leave, taking no profits or ownership papers with them.

CHINA - Last month marked the 25th anniversary of the revolution establishing the People's Republic of China. Governments or progressive political organizations from virtually every country in the world, took time to pay tribute to the Chinese people. It does not take much to appreciate the progress made in just 25 years under correct with starvation, unemployment and deteriorating living conditions, the Chinese people - one-fourth of the world's population - face none of these ills.

NOTICE TO READERS

AFRICAN WORLD readers should note that this edition (VOL. IV, No. 6) is the first edition since July (VOL. IV, NO. 5). Despite our long publication pause, all subscriptions will be adjusted to cover the normal 12-issue span.

We will soon resume regular monthly publication. We expect to publish again in December and then resume regular monthly publication in February. In January, we will not publish as we complete the final work of relocating our office.

Please note that as of January 1, 1975, the new AFRICAN WORLD mailing address will be as listed below:

THE AFRICAN WORLD
P.O. Box 2405
Washington D.C. 20013

Effective January 1, 1975

Worker Unrest on the Duke Univ. "Plantation"

The Big House Seen From the Field

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

DURHAM, N.C. - "A look at the Big House From The Field." That is the title of a straight-talking column in the newsletter of a large group of struggling workers in Durham, N.C.

The "Big House" is the huge, ever-growing Duke University medical-industrial complex. Those looking "from the field" are the 9,000 workers who toil there and make the whole place function.

The workers at Duke are in a struggle for a decent wage, decent working conditions, better medical services for poor and working people, and they are struggling to build a powerful, militant union movement through which to fight for their interests at work and in the communities where they live.

Recently, the Duke "masters" announced plans for two new expansion projects. One is a multi-million dollar Research Institute which will Duke into the Technicon Corp., a highly profitable medical equipment manufacturer with branches in 18 countries and links to the Rockefeller Empire. (The Rockefellers financed the first Duke hospital).

Secondly, there are plans to build a new \$91 million hospital with 100 percent private beds whose projected rates will be whooping \$263 per day!

Since private rooms are not part of the workers insurance policies, the workers would not be able to afford care in a hospital they will build, service and pay for out of profits denied them in adequate wages!

But there is more.

Another \$20 million hospital is also being built in Durham, which would give the city 1,500 beds with 1,350 of them being over-priced private rooms.

While the Duke elite builds medical facilities for the wealthy jet-set who fly in and out of Durham, there are virtually no plans to build public clinics, expanded outpatient services, adequate community health programs, and no wage increases for the workers. Such things as these are not profitable enough for the capitalist overlords and insurance barons who run Duke.

SERVANTS DISCONTENT

While Duke's plantation owners attempt to plot a more profitable future for themselves and a few cohorts, they are resisting the rising tide of discontent among the "servants" at every turn.

Duke University's sophisticated, liberal image was certainly not gained from the way its workers are treated. While Duke expands facilities, it does not expand its work force accordingly - double work shifts are becoming routine. Duke does hire "temporary workers," but these are not entitled to any of the benefits of regular workers and some workers have been classified "temporary" for over 2 years. In another case, a worker was granted vacation leave and then fired for being absent from the job.

Harassment from supervisors is common and amidst the luxury provided the jet-set patients, working conditions for many of the workers is pitiful. The wages are among the lowest in the country.

In May, staff workers in the microbiology department had to picket to gain resolution to problems of quality control, harassment from administrators and work speedups.

Later in the summer, members of union local 77 of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees-AFL-CIO had to stage a picket to force the administration to include a much needed cost of living clause in their contract. The effort was partly successful (all workers gained a modest increase as a result of the effort) despite the fact that most workers are not union members.

Local 77, one of two unions organizing among Duke workers, is 96 percent Black and includes 700 workers in the areas of food service, house keeping, laundry, stockroom, animal care, utility men, grounds keeping and others at Duke University, Duke Hospital and Duke Medical Center.

OWUSU SADAUKAI HIRED BY LOCAL 77

In May, Owusu Sadaukai was asked by Local 77 to help build their union into a fighting organization. Unlike most union organizers, Sadaukai was not hired by the union international, but rather was hired by the local and is responsible directly to them.

In his speech at the National ALSC Conference on Racism and Imperialism in May, Sadaukai had concluded his presentation saying "in the final analysis, all of this (working class ideology) will be validated by practice. And in the last 5 years, I have spent too much time in airplanes...so I promise you that for the next 12-18 months you can find me in Durham,



OWUSU SADAUKAI IS IN DURHAM "DEALING WITH THE problems of Black people." (YOBU Photo).

dealing with the problems of Black people, trying, in fact, to organize the Black working class and the Black community so that I can learn..."

Sadaukai has cut his speech making to a minimum and one can, in fact, find him in Durham studying, and spending long hours among working people on their jobs and in the community.

MANY HOURS, MANY DISCUSSIONS

This writer spent an entire day with Sadaukai and gained insight into both the emerging struggles at Duke and Sadaukai's links with the working people of Durham.

After a late night of meeting, writing and study Sadaukai's day often begins at 5 a.m. as he heads to his office to prepare material to give workers on the 7 a.m. shift. After a long walk around the sprawling Duke campus, in and out of buildings, Sadaukai has talked

with nearly a hundred workers in maids quarters, in janitor's rooms, in cafeterias and along hallways. Discussions cover topics from union business and problems at work to Ford's inflation strategy and a community meeting to discuss dangerous open drainage ditches.

At one point, there is a confrontation with an angry supervisor who claims Sadaukai is keeping workers from their jobs. In fact, the conversations usually occurred while workers were chopping onions or mopping the hall - not a violation of the rule which prohibits workers from stopping work to attend to union business.

Sadaukai makes the same rounds among workers on the 3 o'clock shift and again on the 11 o'clock shift. Virtually all the workers respond positively to Sadaukai's efforts.

Many of the workers at Duke, however, are slow to join the union having not yet



WORKERS ON PROTEST AT DUKE. RECENTLY THE DUKE ADMINISTRATION announced a change in pay schedule. During the changeover, the workers were to lose a week's pay which the bosses assured would be regained by 1976! The workers immediately protested this blatant scheme and eventually won back their hard-earned paychecks.

overcome the apprehension gained in the decades of hardcore anti-union propaganda spread throughout the south. But it was clear, even in a one-day visit, that the ice was broken as more and more of the workers gain confidence in the potential of collective struggle along side other working people who share the same conditions as they suffer.

Additionally, shop stewards of Local 77 have been meeting to build unity with shop stewards, operator, engineers of Local 460, the other union at Duke which includes most of the skilled craftsmen and mechanical operators at Duke. Local 460, once virtually all-white, now includes an increasing number of Black craftsmen.

LONG ROAD AHEAD

Though the workers are determined, the struggle at Duke promises to be long and difficult. Duke University president, Terry Sanford, a former N.C. Governor, has already launched his campaign to gain a slot on the 1976 Democratic Presidential ticket. He and his backers are well aware that he cannot afford to have open discontent on his home "plantation."

Already, the Duke workers have forced a group of N.C. Black politicians to delay plans to endorse Sanford. The workers learned of the endorsement move and threatened to picket the meeting which was to finalize the endorsement. The Black politicians cancelled the meeting and some gave lip service in support for the demands of Duke workers.

Sadaukai explained that most of the workers at Duke are quite clear that the struggle of the union is not the final solution to their problems, but as their first line of defense against the onslaught of this crisis-plagued society, it is a struggle they must wage mightily.

Myths Exposed

(Cont'd from pg. 2) probably use that money whenever and however he wishes to get whatever it is that he wants. Following the Watergate incident, however, he will probably be a bit more careful not to get caught.

The real Watergate lesson is simple: In a capitalist country like this, the capitalist class run the state for their own benefit. They make and enforce the laws to their own end. They practice their own democracy while exercising a dictatorship over the masses of the people who are only allowed to help decide which section of the ruling capitalist class will be in power.

The real end to this continuing conspiracy against the masses of the people can only come when we end the criminal rule of the capitalist class.



THE GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING BUDGET CUTS IN already totally inadequate housing programs. But the government never hesitated when it spent nearly \$10 million on Nixon's private housing program at San Clemente and Key Biscayne. (LNS Photo)

Housing: Low Government Priority

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Housing continues to be one of the major concerns of poor and working class people in this country. A decent place to live and grow is a basic democratic right of every human being, but with the limited supply of dwelling units and the high cost of rents the poor and working class people are finding it more and more difficult to obtain adequate housing. The federal government has designed and initiated several programs supposedly aimed at solving the problems which exist in the area of housing.

Let's examine four of the government's programs and see if they work.

TARGET PROJECT PROGRAM

The federal government has made over \$100 million dollars available to 36 cities to upgrade public housing. The grants may be spent for such things as a major "rehabilitation" and improved maintenance and security.

The federal government, through the Public Housing Authority, has in the past undertaken several public housing projects across the country. Nearly all of these projects, mostly located in major urban areas, have failed to provide poor and working class people with significant housing opportunities due to the lack of funding which resulted in improper maintenance and the needed services. Most of these sites are slum areas with countless housing code violations. It goes without saying that the federal government is one of the largest slum landlords in the country.

SECTION "23" RENT SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Section "23" of the 1965 Housing Act, being sponsored by the federal government, is the only supportive plan for public housing in the future. This program will allow the

URBAN HOMESTEADING PROGRAM

The concept of the Urban Homesteading Program comes from the basic concept of Homesteading which got its start in the United States in 1862. Under this program vacant, undeveloped lands were made available to citizens for agricultural development.

The new Urban Homesteading Program makes vacant, deteriorated homes, most in tax default available to families for one dollar. The individual must then bring the house up to housing code standards within one to five years or the house will be repossessed.

Presently HUD (Department of Housing and Urban Development) owns 75,000 homes in 29 cities across the country which are to be made available for this purpose.

Figures show that it will cost from 7 to 20 thousand dollars to rehabilitate a single home (this figure does not include property taxes, utilities, etc.). At a time of increased inflation and the rising cost of living working class people can not afford loans from the banks because of high interest rates between 10 and 14 percent, and many communities can not get loans because of what is known as red lining (when banks systematically pick certain poor communities which they will not lend money because banks consider them high risk).

SECTION "23" RENT SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Section "23" of the 1965 Housing Act, being sponsored by the federal government, is the only supportive plan for public housing in the future. This program will allow the

federal government to subsidize rents.

The individual must find suitable housing on the current housing market but the rent can not exceed \$147 a month for one bedroom \$172 for two bedrooms of \$199 for three bedrooms. The family pays 25 percent of their income in rent and the additional amount is paid by the federal government. This program, like all social programs, face severe cutbacks from the Ford Administration.

URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

Various poor communities across the country have been declared Urban Renewal areas. The federal government goes into slums and blighted areas and purchase homes and other structures at the low market value or condemn properties which the people refuse to sell. Through this process the poor and working class population is completely relocated (forced to find other housing).

These areas are then rebuilt with new housing and other services. After these communities have been renovated the cost of the new housing provided is out of the income level of poor and working class people. The type of housing built only middle income families can afford.

These communities take on a totally new character. What were once communities where Black and other minorities lived become middle income communities equipped with many new services such as shopping malls, and increased bus service.

The poor families that once occupied these areas are left to find housing in other slum

Union Movement for Household Workers

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. - In an interview with a writer for the newsletter, entitled "Just Economics," Edith Sloan, executive director of the National Committee on Household Employment (NCHE), gave her analysis of the problems facing household workers in this country.

NCHE is a national organization, designed to better the conditions of household workers by struggling for better wages, improved benefits and better working conditions.

Edith Sloan discussed in this interview the necessity to organize locally and nationally household workers so that they (the household workers) can begin to move to alleviate the negative aspects of their servitude. She stated that the biggest triumph that the NCHE has recorded was to help in the passage of the bill including household workers in the minimum wage bill.

She further stated that the organization, which has a membership of about 25,000 in 41 local affiliates, has developed over a period of four years with one field officer Josephine Hullet. The workers covered by the minimum wage law are those who work eight hours. Those who are live in household employees (about 2 percent) are not covered by the law.

Most employers are not complying to this wage law so therefore the local chapters are a tool to persuade the employers to change their minds or lose an employee.

Household workers do not have unemployment insurance, paid holiday off, vacation, sick leave, health insurance and no pension except social security.

Sloan believes that the organization of the union will be the impetus which will force the employers to move to wash their own undies or

not. She stated that most of the workers in local unions are organized through other interested persons. Most of the workers are identified by the community. And when they hear about the organization through the media they contact NCHE.

When the newcomers come in first contact with the organization they are informed of the fact that their job would be put on the line. However, one of NCHE's aims is to get jobs for fired workers since most would rather go to the Bureau of Employment Services which treat them as slaves.

Most workers should have contracts. But it is up to the workers to enforce this law of obtaining a contract because of the law enforcers failure to do so.

Nevertheless, if you are a member of NCHE (and a householder employee) you still supposed to benefit from the organization. A study indicated a steady increase in wages from 1969-72, Sloan stated.

Basically, the benefits most important to workers are wages which presently average \$1.50 per hour, sick leave, paid vacation, and health insurance.

The mechanism which they used to obtain the wage law to include household workers was through lobbying with civil rights workers and radical women groups since 8 percent of the workers (all referred to as maids) are women.

These types of programs clearly show how the federal government is moving away from the responsibility of assuring that every family has a clean, safe and sanitary place to live. They have cut the funding for various programs and have initiated only a few others that fall short of meeting the peoples needs.

Instead, they are leaving this responsibility to the private sector-businessmen who are only interested in making profits whether it be by providing housing or day homes and apartments are rented not to meet the demand for housing but instead to make higher profits. At the present time of inflation the businessmen-contractors, developers, mortgagors, etc. are complaining about the unavailability of bank loans and the high interest rates.

Historically banks have discriminated against poor communities, refusing to lend them money. The banks contend that these communities are high risk although many times these same communities have very large amounts of money deposited in the same banks.

Today, with the crisis of capitalism and the high cost of living, many people have less money to deposit in these institutions. At the same time banks are unable to invest large amounts of money in the labor thereby reducing their profit and the amount of funds available to make loans.

NCHE in the future will continue to work with other issues such as lead poison, the rise in prices and etc. issues they say effecting poor people and women which makes up the basic composition of the organization.

Computers Tuned

WASHINGTON - A recent report out of Washington says the U.S. government has computers monitoring all overseas calls. The computers are activated by the mere mention of certain words. The report listed "Mao" and "Mao" as two sample words. The computer hooking up ostensibly monitoring illegal political activity and drug traffic.

The government does not admit to using such computers domestically, but it's a good bet they do, and the list of activating words could include anything from "protest" to "better pay" since such things are considered un-American in many circles.



SOUTH AFRICA WAS BOOTTED OUT OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ALTHOUGH THE U.S., Britain and France vetoed complete ouster.

Thinking "Warlike" In South Africa

VOB NEWS SERVICE
CAPE TOWN, South Africa. Since early August, South Africa's Defense Force has been placed on permanent alert.

This alert is based on the Portuguese plans to grant independence to Angola and Mozambique.

While South African Defense Force (SADF) Chief, Admiral H. H. Biermann gives lip service to a "true democratic solution for Angola and Mozambique," the French newspaper, "Le Monde," reported that South African military leaders see the independence of Angola and Mozambique as a serious threat to continued white supremacy in South Africa.

South African police on the Mozambique border have been replaced by the SADF, and the head of the South African secret police has increased the number of his agents in Angola, Mozambique and Rhodesia.

South Africans have become progressively more anxious at the prospect of two large, independent, progressive African republics on their borders.

Admiral Biermann said "We know that these so-called liberation movements" owe their sustained viability to communist support more than to any other single factor. The SADF is prepared to meet any challenge that could emerge on these fronts.

The leaders of South Africa, as well, have made it clear that they feel the defense of their country does not end with their own northern border.

Top South African officials stated on the day after the Lisbon coup that "it may be necessary, without a doubt, to occupy a part of Mozambique because with the finishing of Cabo Bassa dam part of whose electricity is destined for South Africa—our front lines are in fact the Zambezi River."

The Cabo Bassa dam is a massive hydroelectric project on the Zambezi River in

Mozambique, largely financed and constructed by a South African consortium.

REUNION OF MERCENARIES

Since the coup in Portugal last April, the government of Prime Minister B. J. Vorster in South Africa has been encouraging white South Africans to "think warlike."

At the same time, a mercenary force is being organized in southern Africa for possible combat against FRELIMO (Mozambique Freedom Fighters) especially around Cabo Bassa.

A British mercenary colonel, Mike Hoare, who fought in the conflict in the Congo in the early '60s has begun recruiting mercenaries to fight FRELIMO.

A report in the "Rand Daily Mail" was based on a mysterious little announcement in the daily "Rhodesia Herald" which invited "the No. 5 Commandos" to get together for a reunion." The No. 5 Commandos were the group Hoare led into the Congo.

Apparently the reunion took place in Salisbury, Rhodesia, according to "Newsweek"—a reunion marked by a lot of drinking and the telling of quaint old stories.

"Why, there's old John Peters," cried one of the group. "Do you remember the time (in the Congo) when old John was chewing on a stick of jerky (dried beef) and the CIA man asked what he was eating and John—John told him it was a baby's arm and the CIA guy ran out and got sick?"

For many weeks now, "Newsweek" reports, many "soldiers of fortune" have been making their way to Johannesburg, South Africa and Salisbury, quietly putting out the word that professional guns are once again for hire. "It's an incredible thing," said Hoare in an interview in South Africa, "but I've had a flood of telephone calls, from chaps—including a lot of the old hands—asking if I was recruiting for Mozambique and

Angola."

He claims that if the pay were right—about \$1500 a month for starters—he and about 1,000 mercenaries could put the "mess straight" in six to eight months.

In Mozambique, however, that's something that 100,000 well-armed Portuguese soldiers couldn't do in decades of war against FRELIMO.

In the first place, South Africa will have to defend 1,200 mile border. At the same time, it seems probable that both Rhodesia and South Africa will soon have to face a serious upsurge of domestic racial violence.

White South Africans now speak nervously of deep labor problems. And that, too, is unprecedented.

All strikes are illegal. Yet, there have been 193 strikes in the last two and half years, in which over 100,000 Africans have registered their discontent.

South Africa has 5,250,000 African workers. It is a highly industrial capitalist society, where a white minority gets rich off the labor of black workers.

RHODESIA SHAKY

The internal economic state of Rhodesia, is even shakier than that of South Africa. Rhodesian businessmen are appalled by the imminent economic effects of the fall of Mozambique to African liberation.

The closing of the ports of Beira and Lourenco Marques to Rhodesian imports and exports could itself be catastrophic.

In the minds of the South African government, Rhodesia has been written off: it has already, in the opinion of Vorster's planners, "gone black."

Also, in Rhodesia, the patriotic element is largely missing. Most Rhodesian whites are post-war, urban British immigrants with an attachment of a kind of two-times-style way of life, the swimming pool, the two cars, and the houseboys. Old Rhodesian settlers and mining

South Africa Ousted From U.N. Assembly

NEW YORK—South Africa will remain in the United Nations for at least one more year, despite broad international opposition. The apartheid regime has the United States, Britain and France to thank for its reprieve. The three Western powers closed ranks at the last minute October 30 to veto a Security Council resolution that recommended to the General Assembly the "immediate expulsion" of South Africa.

The Security Council resolution to evict South Africa was passed 19 to 3 with two abstentions. The People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union both supported the expulsion proposal, which had been introduced by the three African members of the Security Council, Kenya, Mauritania and Cameroon.

Their draft resolution stated that South Africa's policy of apartheid is "contrary to the spirit and aims of the U.N. Charter and incompatible with the universal Declaration of Rights."

The U.S. State Department maintains that the U.S. veto had "nothing to do with our supporting South Africa." One spokesperson said, "We have expressed our opposition to apartheid many times in the U.N., but we think South Africa should be in the United Nations where it will feel the pressure of other governments who want Johannesburg to change its racial policies."

But the State Department

says privately that expelling South Africa from the United Nations would have set a dangerous precedent for other unpopular members, like Israel and the Lon Nol regime in Cambodia.

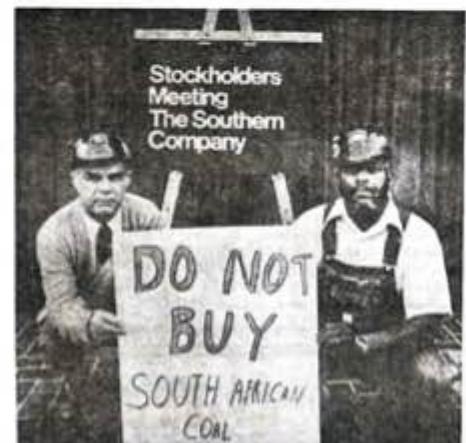
A vote on who should hold the Cambodian seat in the U.N.—Lon Nol or Prince Sihanouk's government in exile—is likely to take place next month. U.S. officials fear Lon Nol might be thrown out.

The U.S. rationale for its veto did not carry much weight among the nations of the world. Speaking before the Security Council, Duma Nokwe, a director of the anti-apartheid African National Congress of South Africa said that "one day it may be necessary to challenge directly" the Western powers that continue to back the racist, criminal regime in Johannesburg.

Nokwe was one of a long list of speakers who denounced South Africa and advocated its expulsion.

Even Australia, a traditional U.S. ally, announced before hand that it would vote against South Africa, after concluding that "moral considerations were paramount."

But the nations of the world were not stopped by the Security Council veto. Early in November, the U.N. General Assembly, in an unprecedented move, voted to deny South Africa from General Assembly participation for the duration of this session.



COAL MINERS IN ALABAMA PROTESTING THE IMPORTATION of South African coal at a meeting of Southern Co. stockholders.

engineers think that, if guerrillas bombs continue to go off, those glossy Rhodesian suburbs will empty quickly.

And, because of a shortage of white manpower, half the Rhodesian army will soon be black.

It is clear South Africa wishes to avoid this type of situation by hiring mercenaries. And it has been confirmed by Portuguese military authorities that backing for the mercenaries is coming from Jorge Jardim, a former confidant of the last Portuguese fascist dictator Antonio

Salazar. Jardim once maintained a private army which he used to attack FRELIMO bases.

Plans are being made for a "Grand Mercenary Ball" to be held in Johannesburg in November. It will be a black tie affair with speeches and toasts to "absent friends" (those killed in other missions). Invitations have already been sent out.

If they decide again to take arms against the forces of African liberation their next gathering will also be a black tie affair—funeral style.

Understanding the Class Nature of Education



DONALD ISAAC IS ONE OF THE PROGRESSIVE STUDENT leaders at Howard working to prevent the "push-out" of students from working class families due to tuition increases. (YOBU Photo).

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. - The institute of education in a class society, as do all other institutions of that society, take on the class characteristics of that society.

For example, education under capitalism is a mirror image of the capitalist society. The capitalist educational system puts forth the same racist, sexist and bourgeois ideas which are the embodiment of capitalist exploitation.

America is a class society and the school reflect the ideas and programs of those who control the means of production.

Education is the means by which society transmits from one generation to the next the values, knowledge and skills which alone can secure its survival. The attitudes a society has toward problems of development and education are as important as and perhaps even more important than the institutions that have specific responsibilities for developing and educating the youth.

To clearly understand the class basis of education in a capitalist society, an understanding of the class interest of education is crucial. It should be clear that the present educational institution do not serve the interests of millions of working people in

the U. S. Every class educates and transforms the younger generation in accordance with its own world outlook and political line.

America is the "land of golden opportunity" because everyone has a chance to a good education. That is why Americans have free public schools from kindergarten to high school. In America higher education is available to all. **WRONG!**

The reality is that the children of Black and working people have a smaller chance of getting a four-year college diploma than they had ten years ago. At San Francisco State College in 1960, twelve percent of the students were black, but by 1968, Black students had dropped to only three percent.

The ruling class creates institutions that defends its class interests.

The role of junior colleges is to make workers out of the children of workers, just as the universities role is to make managers and professionals out of the sons of managers and professionals.

Corporations, which benefit, have found that these educational division of labor is more advantageous to them.

It doesn't just happen that so few junior college students

go ahead to four-year schools. This is the way it is intended to be. At the College of San Mateo only five percent of the students go on to a four-year institution.

Higher education in America is controlled by big business. Those who benefit are almost always members or representatives of the business class and serve on many college board of governors.

The Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rosenwald Fund have pumped such large quantities of money into southern Black colleges that many Black buildings have names after members of these capitalists such as Rockefeller Hall, etc.

To maintain support of the capitalists, these schools have placed emphasis on athletics, fraternities, sororities and ROTC rather than taking a progressive position against racism and economic exploitation which the masses of Black workers are subjected to.

Black students are systematically indoctrinated into a petty bourgeois mentality.

In the past, Black students struggled to transform Black colleges into institutions that provide a service to the Black community.

These struggles lacked a clear understanding of the major aspects of society - the base and the superstructure.

The base is the existing production relations prevailing in a society.

The superstructure is represented by the political, philosophical, judicial, artistic, religious, and educational views of a society and the institutions which corresponds with those views.

Thus, in a society like the U. S., the superstructure has a class character. The education system continues to be a vital part of that superstructure.

Subversive Students

CAPETOWN, South Africa - The South African government issued a 640 page report which claimed that students in that country were attempting to replace the present government with what the report calls "black socialism."

The goal of "black socialism" was to be brought about by students inciting industrial and labor unrest, black-white polarization and eventually, "violent conflict."

An example cited in the report was the use of the issue of higher wages for Black workers in an attempt to ignite a revolution.

The report also stated that students in the country had been involved in attempts to organize international boycotts against South Africa.

In conclusion the report stated, "The commission is of the opinion that this is a form of subversion of the state and recommends that steps be taken to combat it."

In 1972, the South African police violently suppressed a number of strikes and demonstrations called by students in protest of the government's policy of suppression of the rights of Blacks within South Africa.

Howard Students Reject Cutbacks

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Once labeled the capstone of Black education in the United States and perhaps the world, Howard University was held up by many as a model for the type of education that Blacks should be receiving. Students who walked the campus of Howard, felt themselves akin to the white students who walked the grounds of Harvard. For most of them Howard was but the first stepping stone to the establishment of one's professional career, as a doctor, teacher, lawyer, engineer or writer.

However, in the past few years a new type of student has begun to walk the pathways of Howard University, unlike his classmates of years gone by, this student does not come from the ranks of professional parents, whose names grace countless yearbooks at colleges and universities from coast to coast. This student comes from families, in which many of their parents did not finish high school. These students are the sons and daughters of those who produce the real wealth in society, the working class.

As a result of government funded programs, many youths from working class families were given the chance to attend universities around the country which had been all but closed to them in the past.

However, this was in the middle and late sixties.

As the Nixon administration

came into office, it began to cut back on a number of the governmental programs which provided money to colleges and universities to enrol students from working class families.

In addition, the continued rising costs of a college education began to directly hit working class students the hardest. For their families had the most limited amount of resources to use in making up the difference in their son's or daughter's tuition cost, as a result of hikes in college costs.

At Howard University, students from working class backgrounds are planning to fight the tuition increases, which are driving more and more of them out of college.

"We are going to build a united student effort around the issue of tuition increases, to force the administration to take the burden of the increasing cost of living at the university off the backs of the student population," stated Donald Isaac, a representative to the Undergraduate Student Association at Howard University.

According to figures published by the administration, tuition at Howard has risen from \$400 per year in 1967-68 to \$1,100 for the present school year.

Students state that while the cost of education at Howard has gone up, the quality of education at Howard has gone down, in recent years.

The students cited as example the fact that the library on Howard's campus,

which is supposed to serve as the center of academic activity for the university, does not play that role.

In association of Research Libraries' survey, which compared the libraries of 78 different schools, Howard's library ranked 78th. The survey states that Howard was 78th in total number of books in the stack, 78th in the gross number of volumes added to the library, 76th in the number of full-time staff and 77th in total library expenditures for operations.

Officials at Howard state that the reason for the tuition increases at Howard is the general increase in the cost of living in the country.

"We feel that the statements made by the administration as to the reasons for tuition increases do not deal with a number of underlying issues which we feel should be addressed," stated Isaac.

"We think there are several points which must be clearly understood in the tuition increase issue."

"First, the increase of tuition at Howard is a reflection of a general economic crisis which is gripping this country."

"As a result of the capitalist nature of the capitalist economy, the working class is always made to pay more and more for goods and services, one of which is education," said Isaac.

Isaac continued, "A second

issue we must face is the fact that for the first time since the middle sixties, last year the number of Black first year students entering colleges and university in the country dropped.

"What is most important about the figures is that the decrease in the total number of blacks enrolling in colleges, came as a result of a decrease in the number of blacks entering college whose families make less than \$5,000 per year."

Yet contrarily, the number of Black entering college whose families make over \$12,000 per year actually increased," commented Isaac.

Isaac stated that this fact was particularly important for students at Howard, because about 65 percent of the students there come from homes making less than \$7,500 a year and over 81 percent of the students receive some form of financial assistance from sources outside of their families, in order to make it through Howard.

According to Isaac, "There is but one way to address this problem that is through a conscious and organized student body."

"We are determined not to allow the ruling class to push working class Black students off the campuses of the colleges and universities of this country."



A LARGE CONTINGENT OF BLACK STUDENTS AT KANSAS University protesting financial cutbacks and the appointment of "minority affairs" administrators not responsive to student needs.

Cutbacks Fought at Kansas U

LAWRENCE, KANSAS—Black students at Kansas University are fighting against cutbacks in progressive programs created as a result of student demands in the sixties. They are also resisting administration efforts to have Black, Chicano, and Indian student fight for inadequate "minority affairs" funds.

One K. U. student pointed out, "minority students are demanding responsive administrators in those positions created by the student struggles waged at K. U. in the late 60's, and will continue to fight for the right of a student voice in programs and policies determining our existence here."

Push-outs Investigated

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has begun an investigation of the school systems of at least 20 of the country's major cities, charging them with attempting to "push Black students in large number out of their schools."

According to Peter Holmes, director of the Office for Civil

rights under the HEW, the process of "pushing students out" was not widely recognized until some school districts began to label the race of students who were being suspended from their schools.

"Pushing out" is a process which involves the suspension or expulsion of student based on his or her race, under the guise of academic or disciplinary reasons.

A survey conducted by the National Education Association showed that in the country's 21 major school districts for the 1972-'73 school year, a total of 125,000

students had been suspended and of that total over 90,000 were black.

According to publisher reports, the policy of "pushing students out" has been used in the past by school administrators to eliminate politically active students, who are seen as a thorn in the side of the school administration.

The goal of the suspension or expulsion is not to separate a bad influence from the rest of the student body as is claimed by some school administrators, but is in fact a method of attempting to break the students will to fight for an education and induce the student to quit school.

The type of students most likely to be expelled were those who began to raise question about the quality of their education or the orientation of education in public schools. These students had come to recognize the fact that education is no longer a privilege, but a basic human right.

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. - During the end of spring quarter of the 1973-'74 school year the Federal City College (FCC) was instructed by the Board of Higher Education ordered to surrender over \$988,000 from its 1974-'75 budget. The acting President, Dr. Elgy Johnson, proposed to cancel the summer school, freeze faculty positions indefinitely, and to transfer the teachers' education program to the D. C. teachers college in order to carry out the Board of Higher Education request.

The decision to cut FCC's budget by nearly a million dollars was made by the D. C. City Council. The proposal was initiated by Marjorie Parker, chairperson of the Council's Education Committee and Departmental Chairwoman at the D. C. Teachers College. Parker rationalized the budget cut as equalizing per pupil spending between Federal City College and the D. C. Teachers College.

During an emergency assembly Dr. Johnson explained what had transpired to the college community. Immediately following the assembly students began to organize themselves to protest and reverse the decision of the

Board of Higher Education. This student thrust quickly encompassed a broad base of the FCC student body. The students adopted the name of "concerned students for the survival of Federal City College," and an organizational structure with three co-chairpersons.

Some of the actions FCC students included two demonstration rallies at the District Building, which headquarters the D. C. Council. Over 3,000 FCC students participated. The students later staged a 3 day picket line in front of Mrs. Parker's home during the Easter holiday. Thousands of signatures were collected on petitions, and letters were solicited denouncing the cutbacks.

As a result of the student

actions it was announced that the funds in question would be restored to FCC's budget.

The movement that stemmed from the FCC cutback had many positive areas. It's very apparent that the college environment was politically inactive prior to the cutback and the nature of this issue aroused a great deal of response and participation. Students had an opportunity to witness themselves exercising political force.

However the most glaring short coming of the students was a definite lack of analysis. The FCC cut back was never linked to the overall crisis of imperialism. We can't view what happens at FCC as being isolated from the larger society. As imperialism is forced to pull back its grip around the world, it affects the U. S. at home. The

capitalist class will not voluntarily maintain the same level of spending at home, in view of the fact they are suffering losses around the world.

With the continued success of the National Liberation Movement, the rise of the socialist countries, competition amongst the capitalist powers, and growing militancy of the American worker the U. S. capitalist have been forced to cut spending on social services and education. Defense and police departments now have top priority in spending. We must recognize not only our responsibility to struggle to keep FCC open, but to struggle against cutbacks in general.

In the future we will surely witness prices increasing and cutbacks in educational spending increasing.

Black Dorms Banned

ALBANY, NEW YORK- The New York State Board of Regents plans on moving on various schools in the state which permit students to live in separate living arrangements or ethnic study programs on their campuses.

The Board of Regents will first warn the colleges and universities that they will not tolerate the existence of so-called "Black dorms" "Black floors" or "Third World corridors," which serve as centers for Black students on the campuses of the state college system.

If colleges and universities do not heed the initial warning, then under new

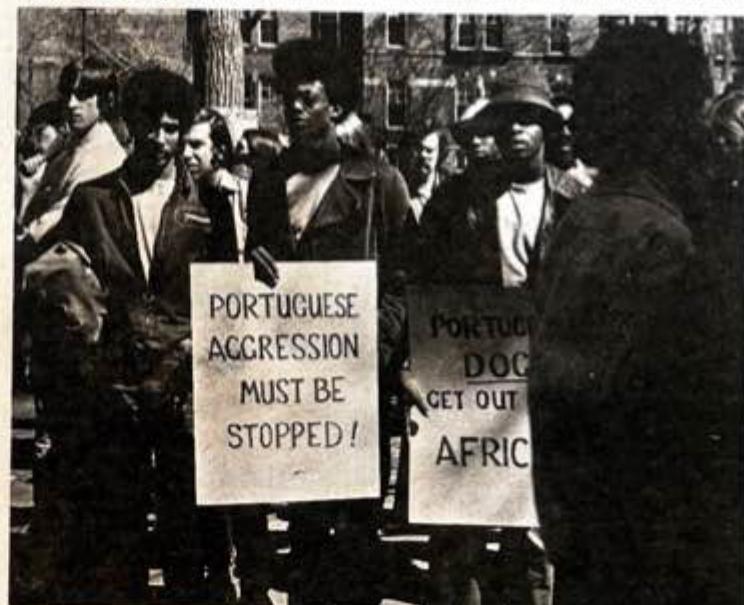
powers granted the commissioner of education, he will be able to withdraw state accreditation from the institutions which maintain separate arrangements.

The action on the part of the board of Regents, follows a verbal position on the question taken by the board over 16 months ago, when the board began to apply pressure on several private institutions which continued to allow Black students to establish "Black Centers or Dorms" on their campuses.

Commissioner Edward B. Niquist, stated, "We have tried to use persuasion and now we have the rule."

Build

The Anti-Imperialist Student Movement



THE NEW WAVE OF STUDENT ACTIVISM IS REFLECTING A GREATER anti-imperialist consciousness.

Legacy of the Southern U. Struggle

In the fall of 1972, Black students on the three-campus, Southern University [La.] system, initiated struggles for needed campus changes.

Before the struggle ended several months later, many student demands were conceded, some administrators were replaced, thousands of students gained a better understanding of the "system," and two students were murdered by police repression forces.

The following article attempts to summarize the positive lessons learned in that dramatic anti-imperialist struggle on the largest Black college campus in the country.

Contrary to ruling class propaganda, the struggle at Southern University in the school year 1972-73, was not aimed at destroying the university. Rather it was a struggle to democratize the Southern University system and to make that system more conscious of providing needed service to the Blacks of Louisiana.

Then headed by Dr. G. Leon Netterville, the Southern system included three campuses. The main campus was the Baton Rouge with over 8,000 students, the New Orleans campus (SUNO) had close to 2,000 and the Shreveport campus had 1,500.

Dr. Netterville was located in Baton Rouge and from there he supervised the entire system. But at Baton Rouge Netterville actually ran the university, not Vice President E. C. Harrison who according to the organizational chart was the person responsible for the day to day running of the campus. Nothing went on at Baton Rouge without Netterville's okay. The rights of department heads to hire faculty members was unopposed. So potential faculty members who had a progressive political views had little chance of getting hired. Moreover, there was no faculty senate to press for faculty rights, let alone a body composed of faculty, students and administration to oversee the running of the university.

Likewise at SUNO, where there was a senate, Earl Picard, then SGA President giving one of the reason for students taking over the administration building that year said: "Dr. Bashful (Vice President at SUNO) has shown himself to be completely insensitive to the needs and desires of the students as well as the faculty, for he has rendered the faculty-senate here powerless."

The second major concern of the Southern University students were their belief that Southern must begin directing more of its resources towards the meeting of the needs of the masses of working people in the State of Louisiana. In their position paper, "The Southern University Movement In Perspective", the students at the Baton Rouge campus wrote:

"Southern University can function in the role of a Black University. There are various kinds of resources that can be used for the betterment of the Black community. For instance (a) Southern University can distribute milk into the community; (B) its

agriculture department can establish various training programs to aid in the development of scientific farming to help feed the people; (c) its architecture and industrial arts department can design and build various kinds of housing complexes to help correct the housing problem; (d) its various social science departments can organize seminars for political education and the like."

Nonetheless, the massive student protests that resulted from the undemocratic administering of the Southern system and the insensitivity to use the university's resources for community development, has been portrayed by Dr. Netterville and Governor Edwin Edwards as a scheme by a few Black militants on campus bent on destroying the university.

Consequently in this article we want to look at the basis for the Southern Student struggle and its significance to building the anti-imperialist student movement today.

DYNAMICS OF THE STRUGGLE

To understand the particular dynamics of the Southern struggle, we first must have a general understanding of the conditions of Blacks in this country. The masses of Black people in this country suffer from imperialism (monopoly capitalism) and national oppression. And all the problem that Black people have in this country flow from those two evils.

Moreover, the masses of Black people are located in the working class. Thus they are objectively anti-imperialist. The same is true for the masses of Black students. So when Black students move to transform their educational institutions they are part of the anti-imperialist forces moving to destroy imperialism. And because educational institutions function in the interests of the ruling class, any such attempt to transform these institutions makes it imperative for their own survival that the ruling class defeat this effort.

The struggle at Southern represented such an attempt.

The situation was touched off when Dr. Charles Wydell resigned as head of the Psychology Department charging that the administration at Dr. Netterville was tying his hands in efforts to develop a first-rate department of psychology. The resignation of Dr. Wydell sparked the students to act on an extremely widespread list of longstanding grievances at



the university—a list of demands which eventually included the resignation of Dr. Netterville.

Recognizing that the masses of students could be united around the grievances, regardless of what their ideologies were, Malik Kambo, SGA Vice President; Nate Howard, and Sabah Taibka of the Blackstone Society, and Charlene Hardnett of the Psychology Club organized a coalition of 41 campus organizations. Known as "Students United," the coalition drew up a 3,000 word list of demands which included problems in every facet of the university's operation from calls for proper equipment and competent staff to medical and sanitation problems.

A day later students at SUNO seized the administration building and presented a similar list of longstanding grievances including a demand for the resignation of Dr. Bashful. Furthermore, the students exhibited a high degree of organization and political maturity. They clearly outline in their literature that the building takeover was not a spontaneous action but arose from an analysis of the conditions which surround the establishment and perpetuation of inadequately funded and operated Black institutions like SUNO.

When Dr. Bashful resigned, thus meeting one of their demands the students quickly pointed out that his resignation was not the primary issue at stake. Other matters such as curriculum restructuring, better handling of scholarship funds; health care, better wages for campus employees and re-evaluation of campus symbols (flags etc.) were equally important.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST UNDERSTANDING

The SUNO students showed they had an understanding of imperialism and national oppression not only by the above but also when they demanded that an explosive courier's contract be terminated and vending machine operation be phased under the control of the

students. The students stated, ("the people's needs are to be placed ahead of the profit objective.")

Although they came out of the building after Bashful resigned, the students at SUNO began boycotting class to press for the meeting of their other demands and to show their solidarity with their Brothers and Sisters at Baton Rouge who was also boycotting classes after Netterville, and the State Board of Education failed to give positive responses to the demands.

After his negative response, Student United led a massive demonstration to Netterville's office demanding his resignation. This was on October 31. To defuse the movement Netterville closed the University at 7 p.m. and said he wanted all students to be off campus by 6 p.m., notwithstanding the fact that there were large number of students on campus from out of the state.

But when the University was closed on Nov. 6, the boycott of class was continued. From this period to the murder of Denver Smith and Leonard Brown, the boycott at the Baton Rouge campus was from 70-75 percent effective, while at SUNO it was 80-85 percent effective.

TWO STUDENTS MURDERED

On Thursday, Nov. 16, Charlene Hardnett and three other leaders of Student United were arrested. Other leaders of Students United led a group of 300 students to Netterville office to solicit his aid in freeing their jailed comrades. He told the students, "wait right here, I'm going downtown to see about it now."

Netterville didn't return. But sheriff's deputies and state policemen did. The students who had been milling in and around the administration building were told that they had five minutes to leave the building. When the students didn't leave a tear gas canister was tossed by a state trooper into the crowd of

students on the steps of the administration building. The canister didn't explode. A student picked it up and threw it back over the heads of the state troopers into the midst of the sheriff's deputies where it exploded. Coughing and gasping, the deputies scattered widely to get their gas masks. As soon as they got their masks on, they began firing repeatedly into the students. The students began running away from the line of fire. But after the smoke had cleared away, two students, Denver Smith and Leonard Brown lay critically wounded.

Because the two students were standing near Sabah, who had bent down to pick up a tear gas canister, Sabah was to testify that he felt the deputies were aiming at him. He said that he came to this conclusion after he learned that it was only the intervention of some students who prevented the deputies from shooting Nate Howard.

The Baton Rouge campus was closed the day after the murders and was not reopened until January 3, 1973. This effectively stopped Student United from further organizing on campus. But through the formation of the Black People's Committee of Inquiry, which was composed of various local and nationally prominent activists, the students were able to pinpoint the sheriff's deputies as the basis for the incidents of November 16.

Both Netterville and the Governor tried to blame the students for the actions that led to the murders. But three weeks after the preliminary report of the Black People Committee of Inquiry was submitted, the Attorney General of Louisiana, William Guste submitted a report that confirmed the Black People Committee of Inquiry. Leonard Brown and Denver Smith were killed by blasts from shotguns fired by sheriff's deputies.

Although the SUNO campus closed for Thanksgiving, it reopened after the holidays.

Lessons Learned at Southern

The boycott was continued, but it was not as effective as before. This was due to the fact that security guards had been tripled and administrative buildings were all guarded. Another contributing factor was that the end of the first semester was approaching and many seniors were fearful of not graduating.

Plus, when the Baton Rouge campus was reopened on January 3, the students tried to continue the boycott. But the students at the campus had to sign an loyalty oath to return to campus. So many of the students were concerned about being expelled. Secondly all of the leaders of Students United were expelled and an injunction was filed to keep them off campus. And students on campus were harassed and intimidated by campus guards and state intelligence agents who were photographing students who were pointed out to be activists.

The above activities led to the disintegration of the movement at Baton Rouge.

On the other hand the struggle at SUNO continued to be waged but not with the mass number of students who had been involved at first. However, the SGA led by Earl Picard continued to press the administration for implementation of the concessions won after the building take-over.

Although the boycott was called off after the beginning of the second semester, the SUNO boycott leadership continued to work to implement the transformation they felt should take place within Black colleges. They became active participants in the activities of the National Save and Change Black Schools Project, and anti imperialist student organization based in the south and aimed at transforming Black colleges. But to the activists of the Project, such transformation cannot take place without the destruction of monopoly capitalism.

So when we sum the significance of the student struggle at Southern we can say the following. First, it provided impetus for the development of a movement in the South among Black students to save and change Black colleges. And unlike previous efforts around this question, the student struggle at Southern had clearly driven home the point that it was not possible to make fundamental changes within Black institutions without understanding the relationship between the educational system and capital-

ism. Also, if students are to tackle this issue they must be prepared to make sacrifices, for all forces of state power will be turned toward destroying their efforts.

Secondly, both the struggle to transform their institutions and the resulting murder of Dever Smith and Leonard Brown, had a ripple effect on the Black student movement in general. Many campus invited members of both campuses of Southern to speak at their campus. In the north and mid west the visit of

students from Southern provided fuel for the anti cut back movement at predominantly white and community colleges.

But the most significant political lesson of the Southern struggle was around organization tactics on campus. First the struggle recognized that objectively the masses of Black students are objectively anti imperialist and are pulled into campus action when student organizers are able to pinpoint the issues that the masses can identify with. Secondly, once the issues are identified, the students have to be able to see some gains from the struggle.

For example Earl Picard commenting on tactic at SUNO and Baton Rouge had this to say:

"Unlike the Baton Rouge campus, I feel that conditions at SUNO were made much more conducive to change. A few material accomplishments were made and are in the process of realization. But the most important thing that was accomplished is that the administration at SUNO was put in a position of having to work with the students."

However, this was not the case at Baton Rouge. Tim Thomas, Y O B U national chairman, had this to say about the situation in Baton Rouge. "The mistake that the Brothers and Sisters made at Baton Rouge is that they made Netterville their principal demand. So, even when he made concessions of giving students greater participation in department decisions, the students leaders failed to explain that these were concessions that had a positive value to them. Instead they said the concessions didn't mean a thing as long as Netterville was President."

Since the Board of Education refused to accept the resignation of Dr. Bashful, it should have been clear that there was no chance to get Netterville out.

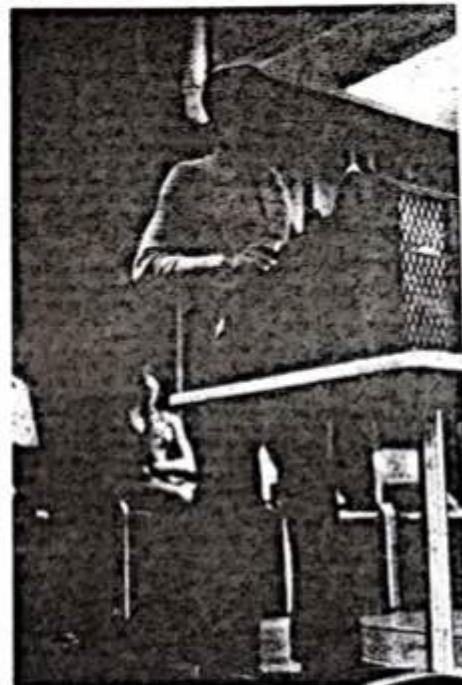
VALUE OF POLITICAL EDUCATION

Another important organizational tactic that came out of the Southern struggle was the important of political education. For example, at SUNO there had been study groups that existed before the struggle where students had a chance to study imperialism, and the class nature of education. So when the struggle began, the leading elements were more able to explain not only the short range goals but also their relationship to the long range goal of elimination of imperialism and national oppression.

This was not true of the Baton Rouge leadership. Consequently, when the repression began after the murders, not only were large numbers of rank and file students unable to bear this pressure but neither were some elements of the leadership of Students United. As a result they became frustrated and stopped struggling. Such defections would have been severely restricted if the students were grounded more in a theoretical rather than an emotional basis.

The last organization tactic that is significant to us is the recognition that the students at Southern had. If any fundamental change is to be brought about within the educational system, the campus struggle has to be merged with the struggle in the Black community.

The above tactics result from the Student struggle at Southern. But their significance to the student movement is without question. For if we sum up the positive aspects of the Southern Struggle, it is our belief that we find that struggle the correct political as well as the organization tactics for placing the Black student movement on a firm anti imperialist foundation, thus contributing to the development of the overall anti imperialist student movement in this country.



MALIK KAMBON, ONE OF THE STUDENT LEADERS AT Southern in 1972, emerged with a better understanding of struggle. (YOBU Photo).

STUDENT SOLIDARITY WEEK

Therefore YOBU along with other Black student organizations around the country declared November 11-15 as Student Solidarity Week. It is our hope that through forums and other such presentations Black students throughout this country will grasp the importance of the student struggle at Southern University to providing both the line and tactics for the building of the Black student movement. Our main slogan is remember Southern-Build The Anti Imperialist Student Movement. During this period students

should not only hold forums, but they should also rededicate themselves to bringing about the type of changes that the students at Southern were struggling for.

Hearing For Jim Grant

CHARLOTTE, N.C. - The Charlotte Three, T. J. Reddy, Charles Parker and Jim Grant have been granted a new hearing on a motion to set aside the convictions which netted the men 20, 10 and 25 years respectively.

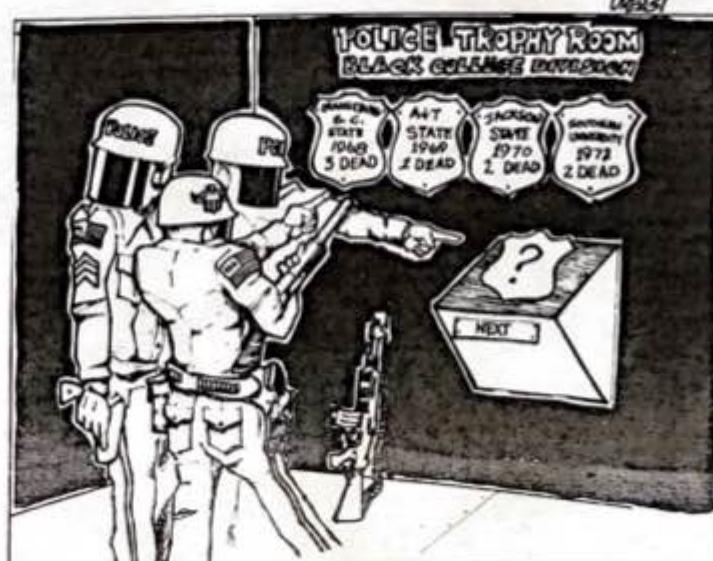
The three activists were convicted in 1972 of burning down a horse stable in 1969. The case was a crude frame-up from the beginning and has gained worldwide attention for the gross abuse of justice.

The new hearing was granted when new evidence was brought to light by a Charlotte daily newspaper. The newspaper revealed that the two state "star" witnesses had been paid by the John Mitchell Justice department. During the trial, the two men swore they had received no money to lie about the case.

But it has been verified that they received \$4,000 and some say that they may have received as much as \$10,000. Both of the "witnesses" were set free from a long list of crimes. Both have committed crimes since the trial, but state officials never bring them to court.

The Charlotte three remain in jail until the hearing which has been postponed twice while the state attempts to get its stuff together.

The hearing will be held on Dec. 9 in Charlotte. Judge Sam Ervin III, son of the Senator, will preside.



Newark Students Demand, Receive Back Pay

SPECIAL TO THE AFRICAN WORLD

NEWARK - This summer in Newark, N.J., 11,000 young people between the ages of 14-22, were fired from their jobs in the Neighborhood Youth Corps program without pay. Several counselors in the program recognized the need to organize and build resistance to these attacks. Many of these counselors were Black and Puerto Rican students who have had a history of struggle at their schools and in the community against cutbacks and police repression.

Students had been terminated before, but this time, there were forces able to organize and rally students against this attack. A coalition was formed, the Neighborhood Youth Corps Action Coalition, made up of students, counselors, parents and several local organizations (Black Panther Party, Congress of African People, Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Revolutionary Student Brigade, Revolutionary Union, and Harambee). This coalition drew up a list of demands that were presented to the officials at N.Y.C. and the mayor, Kenneth Gibson. The demands were:

1. The reinstatement of terminated enrollees and the continuation of the program until Aug. 30 with FULL BACK PAY!
2. The firing of Clyd Mitchell and Harry Wheeler (directors of the N.Y.C. program).

3. The immediate investigation of the program.

4. The election of a governing board of parents and youth to oversee the program.

5. Continue the program on a year-round basis providing technical training for all enrollees.

The demands were presented to the mayor and the City Council by 3,000 people and the mayor's response was, "I started the program, I can end it." Again, this was an indication of the role Gibson plays in the system - a servant of the ruling class and their interests.

The negative response from the mayor and Neighborhood Youth Corps officials, forced people to conclude:

"We can't rely on the mayor or city council. We have to rely on ourselves."

The coalition developed a massive campaign around the demands. They went through the streets with sound trucks, went on the radio, passed out leaflets and talked to students at their job sites. At the same time, enrollees saw the need to link their struggle with the struggle of other people in Newark. Youths demonstrated with tenants of Otto Kretschmer Homes who were having a rent strike in their apartment building. They also supported the peddlers who were kicked out of the downtown shopping area and were denied the right to sell their products by the new Black police director, Hubert Williams.

These organizing efforts contributed to the building of a march of 5,000 students,

parents, counselors and supporters on city hall. Several demonstrators barricaded themselves in an office in the building, while people rallied in support outside. City Council president, Earl Harris, pressed charges against the demonstrators inside.

This was the moment the police were waiting for all week. They had been watching and following all week taking pictures and harassing demonstrators. Now they arrested and beat up people on the inside and violently went after demonstrators outside hoping to disperse them. This just made the demonstrators stronger and more determined to win. Everyone regrouped and went down to the precinct and set up a militant picket line until everyone arrested was set free. Everyone felt that a victory was won that night.

Certainly throughout the struggle victories were won. After a long struggle enrollees were paid. It was summed up by the NYC Coalition that if the struggle had not been taken up and carried out in such a militant way, the enrollees would not have been paid at all, as was the case last year and the year before.

But as for the other demands, they were not immediately won. These demands called for a protracted organized struggle that would have continued throughout the school year. Continuously the idea was put forward that what was needed was a fighting city-wide student organization. During the summer worksites were the place of organizing and schools could serve that purpose with an on-going student organization. This idea has not

developed into a reality at this point.

LESSONS LEARNED

In the course of the struggle, many lessons were learned by all. First, that Neighborhood Youth Corps and other programs of that type, were never designed to serve the masses of youth. They were only designed to cool out the militancy of youth in the 60's and now that the system of monopoly capitalism and imperialism is in crisis, even these programs are under attack.

Secondly, we learned that

the police, the mayor and elected officials are servants of monopoly capitalists and are not interested in the demands of the people. This lesson was reinforced many times as the repression and the resistance to that repression grew in Newark.

The repression that occurred in the NYC struggle is not divorced from the repression and murders that occurred in Newark this year and is on the rise throughout this country. The heroic resistance on Labor Day to police brutality of the Puerto Rican community in Newark, along with the struggle of the Black and Puerto Rican youth again affirms the universal truth that "Where there is oppression, there is resistance."

The position of the mayor, police and elected officials was summed up very well by a parent when he said, "We elected Gibson, thinking that he would be a good mayor because he was Black and now we see he doesn't work for us, he works for Prudential and all the other big corporations. This city hall is not the hall of the people, it is the hall of the snakes. We need to throw out this system and build a system that serves the people."



STUDENTS, LIKE WORKING PEOPLE IN THIS SOCIETY, are being increasingly forced to struggle to resist being victims

No Profit in Student Aid Say Bankers

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The American Banker Association stated that student loans will be harder to obtain this year.

The bankers blame tight money in the general economy of the country and high interest rates as the causes.

The program under which federal or state government guarantee payment to student loans against borrower default specifies that such loan must be offered at no more than 7 percent interest. Banks say

that they have to pay 11, 12 or 13 percent for the money they get and there is no profit in student loans.

The banker's association says student loans are a "public service" which is becoming increasingly hard to justify to bank stockholders.

As a result many bankers are no longer involved in providing loans to help students to continue their education.

Black Students Demand More Cops?

DURHAM, N. C. - After years of violent confrontations with police forces it may seem strange for Black students to be demanding increased campus security.

But given the conditions and misplaced priorities of the crisis-plagued country it was not at all strange for 500 students at N. C. Central University who conducted an all-night vigil, in 40 degree weather, in front of the campus administration building. The students were demanding that the administration take action to stop the rash of rapes and assaults which have recently plagued that campus.

A similar protest had been lodged by students on the all-Black women campus of Bennett College in Greensboro a few weeks earlier. On that campus a security officer told a group of angry students, "We aren't here to protect students anyway!" He was obviously repeating the dominant police credo of protecting property not people.

Campus administrators who can quickly call in massive police forces at times of student rebellion, are producing these ills.

Students have initially responded to these assaults with demands for better security. But in the long run they must take their demands much further. They must not allow the situation to result in an "isolate the campus from the community" mentality.

Now must they aim their protest at those Black security people who are just trying to make a living and are concerned about student welfare.

In the long run the students must join the growing anti-imperialist movement demanding a revolutionary change of the system which is producing these ills.



of a declining capitalist economy. (YOBU Photo).

Students Aid Domestic Workers in DC. Struggle

YOBU NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Local 82 of the Service Employees International, has been on strike in D.C. since July 24 against General Maintenance Service Company and Jack I Bender and Sons Company, contractors in charge of cleaning 16 office buildings in the District. They hire contract service workers to clean them.

The workers, mostly Black women, are asking for wage increases ranging from 65 to 75 cents an hour, sick leave benefits and paid vacation. They have been working for "slave wages" of \$2.65, to \$2.75 an hour. The average unionized service worker in the strike makes \$4.00 a week.

Using minimal figures for living expenses for a family of three in D.C., we see that the wages of the workers are inadequate for their needs. Who will wait to be paid? The rent man? the grocery store? the bus company? or the doctor? None of these folk will wait because workers are underpaid! Most of these workers have households that have more than 3 members also.

The increases the workers are asking for are really less than sufficient for the high rate of inflation that has hit this country. The workers were asking for raises so that they can better cope with the increasing cost of living in America. Workers inside this country are suffering. They are asking very little from these companies that make superprofits. The capitalists struggle hard against giving up any of the superprofits they make from the workers' sweat and toil. The rich are getting richer and the working class suffers more.

To alleviate these problems, workers are rising up angry everywhere. In a strike bulletin of Local 82, the following sentiment of the workers was expressed:

"We are willing to do the hard work of cleaning your offices and toilets... it is honest work... But every time we ask

for a decent wage for doing that work, a wage that will help us keep up with inflation... some of us have not had any wage increases since 1972. The company says, 'No, we will be undercut and lose the work. We simply cannot afford to sacrifice ourselves and our families to subsidize the industry.'

When the workers presented their demands to the union, Bender first said they would give only a 15 cent increase and reduce the work week 20 percent. General Maintenance pushed for only a 10 cent wage increase at the same time, curtailing sick leave and other benefits. The workers immediately rejected this offer which they termed ridiculous.

The workers were able to get the Teamster Union in D.C. to say that they would support them. Frank DeBrusse, president of Local 68, said the teamsters who make deliveries in the buildings where Local 82 was striking would support their efforts.

However, the teamsters would

not only go into the building if picketers were outside of the building. One of the biggest problems during the strike was getting enough people to man the 16 different office buildings around the clock.

The union has accepted wage increases from 12-15 cents, sick leave, and some holidays. The workers were also given jury leave which was really an insult to these workers who work at night. There are no jury calls at night. They were also granted their requests for funeral leave. General Maintenance also agreed to be more precise in contract language defining sick leave, holidays, nature and amount of overtime, and duties being clearly spelled out.

The Bender Company was very persistent in its actions to crush the strike of these rank and file service workers. Although the workers did not win all their demands and are at a standstill with Bender, the groundwork for further struggle with service employees has been laid.

SUPPORT CRUCIAL

There were many community and student groups that gave supportive help to the workers during their strike. Students from the Youth Organization for Black Unity (YOBU) gave supportive help to the rank and file workers on strike from Local 82. Students from YOBU supported these efforts through passing out leaflets, walking the picket lines, and initiating a meeting of student and community activists to help build a broader support base for the striking workers. This kind of participation points out roles that anti-imperialist students can play in supporting worker's struggles.

First, it will be the job of students doing anti-imperialist work to reach high school students like the ones that were used as scabs. They must be educated as to what it means to be a strikebreaker and how strikebreakers work against the interest of the working class and in the interests of monopoly capitalists.

Students must help spread the word about the strike.



THE STRIKE OF DOMESTIC WORKERS, MOSTLY BLACK women, was supported and aided by a large number of students in the D.C. area. (YOBU Photo)

They must spread the word that the following are the issues at hand: providing decent housing, a decent way of life, preventive medical care, child care facilities, decent educational facilities, right to an education, fighting educational cutbacks for the working class and an end to imperialism, capitalism and racism.

During the strike, students can help in the offices, walk in the picket lines, and develop and pass out leaflets. They can also take up collections to help support the workers who frequently don't receive pay when they are out on strike. Support letters should also be sent to the rank and file workers and letters should be sent to the companies condemning the injustices of the companies to the working class as a whole.

While this strike only involved 200 workers, the consequences are much larger. It effects the 10,000 service employees in D.C. who can be assured that their bosses offered support to Bender and

A&T Students Demand Instructors

GREENSBORO, N.C. - One hundred and fifty political science majors crashed a trustee board meeting at A&T State University recently demanding that the school hire an adequate number of instructors to teach in the political science department.

The students demanded a 100 percent increase in staff, from 4 to 8, pointing out that such an increase would still leave the department understaffed to handle the course.

KOREAN STUDENTS

SEOUL, South Korea: Twelve student have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years for their involvement in anti-government demonstration, which rocked the capital, earlier this year.

In addition, a prison guard who attempted to send a message to the outside for one of the convicted students,

General Maintenance. The union with over 4,000 members in D.C., 80 percent of whom are Black and other minorities, and 60 percent female are depended upon to clean the hundreds of office buildings in this city. Rank and file service employees may be found in hospitals, in nursing homes, office buildings, apartment houses, colleges (Howard, George Washington University, and Gallaudet College) and the service employees at the Washington Post.

The life and death struggle of the 200 service workers reflects more than just the greed of two capitalist companies they opposed. It reflects the deteriorating status of people around the country and indeed around the world as the crisis of the imperialism inflicts greater injuries upon the oppressed masses. However, it also reflects the growing movement of those affected by this crisis to defend themselves and ultimately defeat imperialist aggression worldwide.



DOMESTIC WORKERS IN D.C. REFUSED TO ACCEPT COMPANY CLAIMS THAT IT WOULD GO OUT OF BUSINESS IF IT HAD TO PAY THEM A FAIR WAGE FOR THEIR LABOR. (YOBU Photo)

needs of political science majors and others among the nearly 3,000-member student body who wish to take political science courses.

Student leaders noted that many programs on campus, particularly in the social science departments, are experiencing cutbacks and "design neglect" under the direction of the centralized Governing Board which administers A&T and 13 other schools in the state.

CONVICTED

drew a seven year prison term. Suh Chang Suk, 22, the chairman of the Korean Student Federation was given a 20 year sentence, by a military court-martial.

The students were convicted under law which banned demonstration against the United States-supported regime of South Korean President Park Chung Hee.

Workers Demand Voice in Decision

YORU NEWS SERVICE

NASHVILLE - The workers at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., are currently engaged in a struggle against the Board of Trustees for higher wages, better working conditions, and participation in the decision-making process of the university. The organized section of the campus workers constitute two union locals - Local 19A, Distributive Workers of America, representing the clerical, fiscal and technical staff and Local 1410, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, representing the maintenance and housekeeping staff. Both locals have been working without contracts since they expired this summer and have joined together to raise their main demands:

1. LET THE WORKERS HAVE A SAY!

The main political demand is a call for campus worker representation on all policy making committees within the university, including the Board of Trustees. There is faculty and student representation on all policy committees, but the workers who constitute the vital part of the university have no say.

2. A RAISE IN PAY FOR 19A! SAY IT AGAIN FOR 1410!

The main economic demands are: a 10 percent wage increase and a cost-of-living clause for Local 19A and 35 cents per hour raise for Local 1410. These economic demands are an attempt to catch up with spiralling inflation and even if met, will still put the workers behind the 12.1 percent inflation mark.

Efforts on the part of the campus workers to build campus and community support to get their demands met have extended over a 4-month period and have included press conferences, student rallies and a petition drive in support of the workers' demands. The most recent attempts have focused on protests against the Board of Trustees during their bi-annual meeting on the Fisk campus, Oct. 24-25.

During the 2-day meeting of the board, workers and students held spirited demonstrations demanding that the board meet with them and respond to the workers' demands.

According to a university spokesman, the board was meeting on the campus to consider some "sweeping changes in curriculum and organization," in an effort to

"save Fisk from the financial crisis facing most Black colleges as a result of the crisis in the overall U.S. economy." Some of the proposals considered included: a reduction in the faculty

raise the teacher-student ratio from 14:1 to 20:1; cutbacks in financial aid, the elimination of summer school and selected graduate and undergraduate programs, and the reorganization of the



CLERICAL AND MAINTENANCE WORKERS, SUPPORTED by students, at Fisk University, demonstrate for better wages

entire academic area to include a consistent reduction in support staff."

Although the board did not formally meet with the campus workers the chairman and vice chairman met briefly with representatives of both unions and refused to agree to their demands. The workers are determined to continue the struggle for their just demands.

As campus workers, they are the ones most taken advantage of in the Fisk family. They refuse to be even more exploited by the

schemes for lay-offs and cutbacks, and the refusal to give them a decent wage so that they can pay their bills and raise their families in the face of rising inflation now at 12.1 percent, refuse to sacrifice any longer, especially when many of the corporations that some board members represent are reporting sharp increases in their 1973 profits while working people across the U.S. can barely make ends meet.

A spokesperson for the workers, stated, "Fisk Board member Hugh Wallace, re-

and representation on the Board of Trustees.

presents DuPont - whose profits are up 41 percent, Fisk board member John Oakes, represents the New York Times - whose profits are up 54 percent, Fisk board member Judson Bemis, represents Bemis Company, Inc., whose profits are up 34 percent. Certainly, the 1974 profits of Werthan Industries, Inc., Kuhn, Loeb and Co., and others are rising high too.

"We refuse to let the board of Trustees and administration cover the real cause of the problem facing Fisk: that a few wealthy corporate

interests who control Fisk University refuse to provide adequate funding for the offering of quality education at Fisk University. We refuse to let the interests of a few - whose main concern is with their own interest - decide our fate and destroy Fisk University."

Let the workers have a say!

A Raise in Pay for 19A!
Say It Again For 1410!

Build The Anti-Imperialist Student Movement

(Cont'd from Pg. 7)

Black colleges in the south and the relegation of Black schools to junior partner status in the merger of Black and white colleges in the south;

(2) the reduction of grants, scholarships, loans and special programs for Black students attending predominantly white colleges;

(3) the cutback of open admissions programs and financial aid grants for Black students at community colleges;

and (4) the tremendous number of Black youth harassed, suspended and pushed out of junior high and senior high schools in this country.

Therefore, a concrete area of struggle for all Black

students is against educational cutbacks. Although the form of struggle may be around different issues, the content should clearly lay out

the role of education in this country and in whose interests it has worked. Thus, to fight to save and change Black colleges, to fight against educational cutbacks at private schools, and for open admission at community colleges, prevents these institutions from operating in the interests of the imperialists and racists in this country.

STRATEGY FOR BUILDING THE BLACK ANTI-IMPERIALIST STUDENT MOVEMENT

The first step is the building of unity among the anti-imperialist students already on campus. For only by uniting these elements on campus,

can we pull the large numbers of progressive nationalists, Pan-Africanists, Marxists and other students into a unity of action and thought around concrete issues.

Secondly, we need to recognize that forging unity of an anti-imperialist nature means more than saying we are all Black so "let's get together."

No, that's sham unity. The unity we seek is based upon active ideological discussion and debate. It goes further than just discussion on tactical questions, but goes off into such questions as the role of the Black student movement, the central task facing the Black student movement, etc.

However, to prevent this process from being intellectual verbiage, thus giving credence to those elements who oppose ideological unity and struggle, these discuss-

ions need to be structured as a regular part of meeting agendas or they could take place within joint study and discussion groups. But the end result of all these discussions should be a deeper understanding of what practical work we need to engage in.

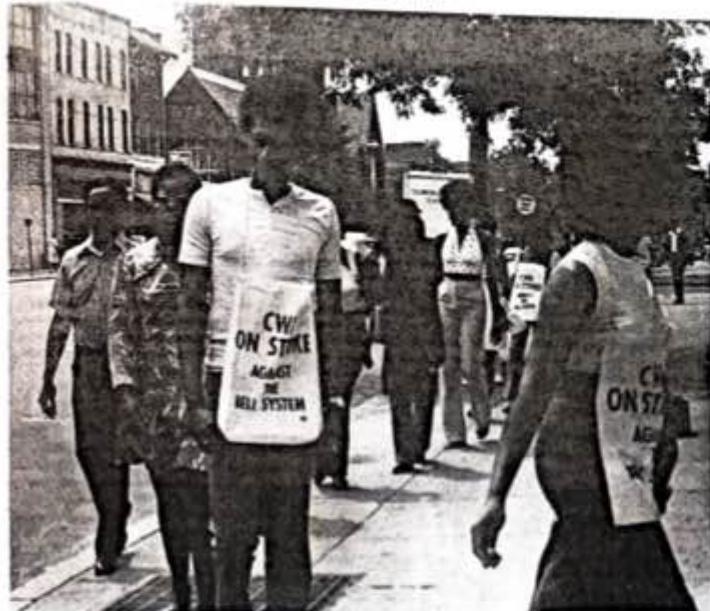
The broadest united efforts should be built around the following areas of work:

1. Building support for struggles being waged against education cutbacks and building the struggle to save and change Black schools.

2. Building support for the struggle of workers.

3. Building support for community struggles.

4. Building support for the anti-imperialist struggles in Africa, Asia and Latin America.



THE BELL PHONE SYSTEM HAS A DIRECT LINE INTO THE EXPLOITATION system. But the workers point out that old Ma Bell is suffering labour pains. (YOBU Photo).

Detroit Telephone Operators in Wildcat Strike

Special to THE AFRICAN WORLD

BY STEVE REDD

DETROIT - Hundreds of dissatisfied telephone operators in Detroit recently "unplugged" and walked off their jobs, despite the objections of their union leadership. The strikers, mostly Black women, are members of Local 4000, Communications Workers of America.

The wildcat began after the union failed to make a temporary peace between the workers, whose contract expired this summer, and the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. The three year old contract was quite inadequate according to one operator, and when the union leadership extended this contract indefinitely, "We had to come out," she said. Other workers admitted that they are disturbed by their union's attitude towards the situation. The contract extension was never discussed or voted on by the rank and file membership.

The issues raised by the wildcat are very basic - higher wages, more benefits, and better working conditions. Telephone operators are classified as unskilled workers, and the top pay after 4 years is only \$158 weekly. They have absolutely no paid sick days, and workers who miss any number of days are subject to warnings. Bathroom facilities are poor (4 toilets for 150 women), and generally workers feel that the company could do more for its "unskilled" employees.

Members of CWA Locals 4050 and 4001 honored the strikers' picket line and refused to work. Others supporting the wildcat included members of the Congress of African Peoples, two local newspapers and several unemployed workers.

Local 4000 did hold a membership meeting during the wildcat, where the union leadership made it clear that the walk-out should end immediately. A strike vote was taken in an effort to take the initiative back to the union officials. But the militant rank and file held firm, and demanded to know why the union they pay dues to and the stewards they elect refuse to represent them. As their picket signs made clear, the position of the wildcat strikers remained: No Contract, No Work.

After 5 days of struggle, the wildcat ended, with most of the strikers returning to work. The threats of management coupled with the non-support of union leadership, had demoralized many of the younger workers, and the striking operators finally decided to return to work en masse.

Although there is a great deal of struggle ahead of them, these workers are determined to overcome the passiveness of their union leadership and generally fight Michigan Bell for the wages

and benefits they need. The younger workers will learn as most of the experienced operators have, that Ma Bell will remain a "cheap mother" until the workers unite and fight back.

Welfare Cheating?

ERIE, New York - Mildred Prim, a woman with 17 children, living on state welfare payments, was given a one-year sentence in the Erie County Correctional Facility, for cheating on her claims for welfare payments to obtain more money to help feed and take care of her family.

When the lawyer for Mrs. Prim asked the judge for leniency, so that she would be able to take care of her children, the Judge replied, "I'm afraid that if I were to give probation, I would be merely encouraging welfare cheating."



BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY ANSWERS EVERYTHING but the needs of its workers. (YOBU Photo).

Looking At Books...

GOOD MORNING REVOLUTION

By Langston Hughes

Langston Hughes, one of the Black literary giants, is probably most noted for his poetry, and his humorous working-man oriented series, "Tales of Simple." Another dimension of Hughes is revealed in the recently released book, edited by Faith Berry, called "GOOD MORNING REVOLUTION" (New York: Lawrence Hill and Co., 145 pages).

Most of the poems and essays in the book were written during the same period that his most popular works appeared 1932-1950. Most of these writings were not widely published, however, because of the hysterical anti-communism of the McCarthy Era.

Through poems, essays and short stories Hughes reflected on the conditions Black people face in America. This is clearly reflected in poems such as "Air Raid Over Harlem," "Goodbye-Christ, White Man," and of course, "Good Morning Revolution."

Many of the sentiments

expressed in some of these writings were a result of his travels to Russia, China and Spain. He had toured Russia a few years after the death of Lenin and was impressed with the genuine efforts to build socialism that were occurring in Russia at that point in history.

In an essay entitled "Towards From The College," he speaks to the role of educational institutions in society drawing from observations made during a tour of Black schools in 1932. He speaks of these schools as "producing spineless Uncle Toms," obviously realizing the role of these institutions in producing a Black petty bourgeoisie who would serve in the interest of capitalism and against the interest of the masses of Black people.

"GOOD MORNING REVOLUTION" is good reading. The short poem "White Man" is an example of the message Hughes was conveying.

WHITE MAN

SURE, I know you!
You're a White Man
I'm a Negro
You take all the best jobs
And leave us the garbage cans to empty and
The halls to clean.
You have a good time in a big house at
Palm Beach
And rent us the back alleys
And the dirty slums.
You enjoy Rome-
And take Ethiopia.
White Man! White Man!
Let Louis Armstrong play it-
And you copyright it
And make the money.
You're the smart guy, White Man!
You got everything!
But now,
I hear your name ain't really White Man.
I hear it's something.
Mark wrote down
Fifty years ago-
That rich people don't like to read.
Is that true, White Man?
Is your name in a book
Called The Communist Manifesto?
Is your name spelled
C-A-P-I-T-A-L-I-S-T?
Are you always a White Man?
Huh?

Chile Buys U.S. Exploitation

CHILE - Under the administration of Salvador Allende, the Chilean government had nationalized huge U.S. corporations operating in the country pointing out the companies had already ripped off much, much more than they had invested.

But the new military regime, installed into power by the CIA has agreed to repay those companies for the

privilege of being ripped off. Three weeks ago they finalized a deal with Kennecott Copper Corp. to pay them \$68 million. They also had previously agreed to pay \$253 million to Anaconda, and \$42 million to Cero Copper Corp.

These corporations, in turn, have agreed to continue taking profits from the country paying the workers of Chile as little as they can.

Huge U.S. Bank Collapses

NEW YORK - The seriousness of the economic crisis in the U.S. was reflected last month with the largest bank failure in U.S. history.

Franklin National Bank of New York, once the 20th largest commercial bank in

the U.S., declared bankruptcy in October and was purchased by six European banks. They reopened the bank right away.

Franklin National once had 104 branches with assets of \$3,920 million.

The Fight in Zaire: Profits for all Except...

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
ZAIRE - In a brilliant display of boxing skill Muhammad Ali officially regained the heavyweight boxing championship.

The fight was billed as the "Sports Spectacular of the Century" and yes it was that. Ali and Foreman collected \$5 million each and promoters and investors pocketed another \$20 million.

The government of Zaire invested \$12 million to stage the fight in order to attract more foreign investments already estimated at \$3.5 billion.

The current situation in Zaire has been described as a "CIA success story" by Roger Morris, a former member of the National Security Council, the body which oversees CIA operations. Morris was referring to CIA activities which help murder Patrice Lumumba and eventually install President Mobutu Sese Seko in power.

Business Week magazine summarized the situation when it recently wrote, "Zaire's mineral wealth makes foreign mouths water." Currently 80 percent of the investments in Zaire come from U. S. corporations like Ford, GM, Gulf, Union Carbide and Chase Manhattan Bank.

When the fight was first schedule in Zaire Mobutu's government took out a two page ad in the New York Times announcing, "Zaire is calling, calling all American investors, industrialists, merchants to link up with the Zairean forces that have made their country the fastest growing in Africa; offering unprecedented opportunities to extract and process its fantastic mineral resources." Yes, they did. Foreign investors and the growing Zairean elite saw \$555 in the Ali-Foreman fight.

The Zairean masses? Well they mostly worked during the "spectacle" hoping to pick up a few extra dollars to supplement the \$100 per year average income in Zaire.

But Mobutu has not neglected the masses entirely. In order to instill heritage pride he launched an "authenticity" campaign designed to revive traditional Africa names, customs and culture. Yes, he did. These things are encouraged in Zaire as long as they don't interfere with the capitalist economic relations which is keeping the people poor.

"National pride" was one of the reasons the fight was promoted said the government. We want to "establish this nation in the eyes of its people and also in the eyes of the world," they said.

Thus, this fight is really for the benefit of the people of Zaire, government officials beamed.

And James Brown was there. Yes, he was. He came early to sing before the fight in the massive 100,000 seat stadium. But ticket prices ranged up to \$25 so most of the poor agricultural workers of Zaire could not attend.

But the "God Father Of

Soul" was undaunted. He sang his latest hit, "We've got to get some land like the man," he sang, "We've got to save our money like the mob," he

sang, which obviously the people did since only 5,000 showed up for the concert. "I need to be the mayor, I need to be the Governor," Brown sang. Yes, he did. Then he

went to his jet and flew away.

But the fight was indeed a spectacle and plenty of money was made by all except the working masses of Zaire. But if, while working in the fields, they watched the skies closely, they might have caught a glimpse of the jet bearing the God Father of Soul. "We've got to get some land, I need to be the Governor."

Prison Medical Experiments Challenged

YOBU NEWS SERVICE
JESSUP, MARYLAND - The Coalition to End Medical Experimentation at Jessup has taken the lead in the struggle to terminate the shocking medical experimentation program on prisoners at the Maryland House of Corrections in Jessup, Maryland. The program, carried on by the University of Maryland College of Medicine, injects prisoners with such infectious diseases as malaria, typhoid, cholera, and chiggalia. For 15 years, the program has been in operation and shielded from public view.

The program first came to light after an inmate at the predominantly Black prison, wrote to the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper, explaining the practices in the prison. Anthony Gregory, of the University of Maryland Black Student Union responded to the exposure by calling a press conference in March, denouncing the program and calling on the University to terminate it and to make recompense to the prisoners exploited in the program.

It was from this point that community support mounted, including an investigation initiated by the Urban Information Interpreters—an agency in College Park, Md. which interviewed prisoners to confirm the character of the program.

Since then, support on the issue has spread to the legislative level in Maryland by the Black Caucus of the Maryland General Assembly.

It was revealed that prisoners were being paid \$2.00 a day, to "volunteer" their bodies for the experimentation. But in reality it is a form of coercion which forced prisoners to submit themselves to meet the dire living and economic conditions in the prison.

Actually the funding of the program was to pay prisoners \$10.00 per day but officials claim that because of overhead expenses, \$2.00 was all

that could be allowed. The prisoners were also lured by color TV's and air conditioned facilities and the fact that no other prison programs pay as much.

The Coalition charges HEW (Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare) along with its subordinate NIH (National Institute of Health) with funding and sanctioning the program. Such medical experimentation and research falls under the U.S. Public Health Service, as did the infamous Tuskegee Syphilis Study.

The Coalition maintains that Black and oppressed people must resultingly be very distrustful of federally funded medical research. The idea that prisoners are ever in the position to freely "volunteer" themselves is at best a contradiction given that the nature of being in prison is one of confinement, captivity, and of economic and personal oppression.

Mobilization has developed on several fronts around this issue. On the federal legislative level, Parren Mitchell,



PRESIDENT MOBUTU OF ZAIRE.

a Black congressman from Maryland, is backing a bill that would ban the use of prisoners for medical experimentation and research nationally. At this point, individual states have the power to decide on such programs.

Support and endorsement to end the program has come from numerous national and local progressive organizations including efforts from ex-convicts, Black People United for Prison Reform, RAP Inc., Wash., D. C.; National Conference of Black Lawyers, CAP (Baltimore

chapter), ACLU National Prison Project; Delegate Walter Fauntroy, Congressman Parren Mitchell; members of the Black Caucus of the Maryland General Assembly and the Maryland University Black Student Union.

Since the hearing, the Coalition has outlined a 4 point program of organizing and mobilizing in Md.-D. C. area in the near future. They are:

(2) to close down the IDA (Infectious Disease Area of the prison where the experimentation takes place).

[Cont'd on pg. 19]

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THE AFRICAN LIBERATION SUPPORT COMMITTEE

POLITICAL**COOK BOOK***Handling Contradictions
Within
Organizations*

If we are to bring about needed changes in the community, at the work place, on campus, and in the overall society, we must have effective organizations. And if we are to be effective, we cannot afford to be bogged down in internal conflicts - contradictions. We must seek clarity on the correct handling of contradictions within our organizations.

Study teaches us that contradiction is universal and exists in all things. Thus, it is no surprise to us that contradictions of many forms exist within organizations - contradictions between individuals, between the membership and the leadership, within the membership and within the leadership.

But while this does not surprise us, neither should it dismay us, for we know that progress will be made through struggle. And, struggle within the organization, when handled properly, increases its consciousness and understanding, and raise the members to a higher political level.

Mao points out that two kinds of contradictions exist: (1) antagonistic and (2) non Antagonistic. How we handle or move to resolve contradictions is based on the nature of the contradiction.

The contradiction between the ruling class and working people is antagonistic and will be resolved only in an antagonistic manner. On the other hand, contradictions within political organizations are non antagonistic and therefore, can be resolved in a non antagonistic manner, that is, through education and persuasion.

However, if not handled correctly, a non antagonistic contradiction can, according to the laws of dialectics, turn into its opposite - an antagonistic contradiction. Let us look for a moment at a few of the incorrect tendencies that have plagued progressive and potential progressive organizations in the past.

UNPRINCIPLED CRITICISM

Political organizations should encourage, in fact, beg for criticism and self-criticism in order for its members to grow individually and collectively.

But, the conditions exist for criticism to rise from an incorrect basis. Many members may be struggling with petty bourgeois tendencies such as "you got me, so I'll get you" criticism, or "I'll build me up by tearing you down" - all manifestations of "self first, the group later."

Since one becomes a part of a political organization out of a desire for unity toward a goal, we must constantly analyze the basis or reason for our criticism, regardless of whether the criticism itself is correct, to make sure it comes from a desire to build and not cripple or destroy the organization.

CRITICISM AIMED AT THE INDIVIDUAL OR ORGANIZATION SHIELDED BY A CLOAK OF FALSE OBJECTIVITY

Such criticism is used for personal revenge or gratification and is not given in the spirit of improving the individual or the group, but rather to attack, embarrass and undermine the individual and the group.

When we point out the mistakes of another member, we should do so with a desire to build that person, not to say, "look at me, I'm more politically developed than you, because I can see your mistakes."

CRITICISM RAISED AGAIN AND AGAIN EVEN THOUGH IT HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AND IS BEING STRUGGLED WITH

Such criticism is raised from a refusal to let the matter die, and a desire to harp on old mistakes. Such criticism has the effect of harassing rather than helping. Such criticism of an organizational error, when the mistake has been recognized and

Oil and Food

YUBO NEWS SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Government officials are attempting to find a solution for the current problem of increasing oil prices imposed on the major imperialist countries of the world by the member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

For imperialists, who for years have had a free hand in the exploitation of the national resources of countries around the world, it is the first time they have been faced with the problem of oil producing countries controlling their own natural resources.

The effects of the increasing Arab takeover of their own resources has primarily changed the price of oil, and influence of the oil producing countries. In 1973, U. S. companies paid \$1.65 per barrel of oil, now the Arabs charge \$10.00 per barrel. Last month OPEC also voted to raise oil prices 14 percent annually to counter inflation. The Arab control of oil has also led to them being courted by high government officials both at home and abroad. This has included visits government officials both at home and abroad.

These visits by high U. S. government officials is really another tactic by the U. S. to maintain access to middle east oil. One tactic was discovered two weeks before Libya announced the nationalizations. This tactic saw the U. S. Marines in its most extensive desert warfare

training to date. During this training the "aggressor" forces were dressed to resemble Libyan soldiers.

Although the military strategy has not been used as of yet the attempt on the diplomatic front is still in operation. This tactic is based on U. S. government officials opening the door of Saudi Arabia to U. S. investors. The investors would absorb some of the enormous wealth being accumulated by the rulers of that country. Presently 40-50 of the U. S. largest corporations have 300 proposals before the Saudi government with a total investment of between 10 to 15 billion dollars.

The third tactic emerging may include a combination of the two prior tactics. The U. S. maintains the Arabs are endangering the world reflected by various sectors, as the American Security Council urging President Ford to tighten U. S. policy on the Arabs. Following suit Ford has threatened to end U. S. aid and raise the price of foodstuffs. The charge of endangering the world economy could be used to justify U. S. military intervention.

The U. S. seems to be paying a great deal of attention to raising food prices to the Arabs to counter oil prices. The Arabs have a low level of agricultural productivity and must import a great deal of food. So the U. S. in essence, is saying if we can't have oil to make profits, you can't have food to live.

In spite of U. S. threats and courtship the Arabs and OPEC have maintained their staunch position on oil prices. The oil producers attribute the higher oil costs as reparations for years of exploitation at the hands of the imperialists.

Ironically the Arabs were not the initiators of the rise in oil prices. Prior to the Arab boycott the oil monopolies raised oil prices to maximize profits. The oil monopolies created a coalition called ARAMCO, which consisted of the world's major oil companies. These companies were fearful of the Arabs nationalizing the oil fields. The oil companies had absolutely no concern over the hardship endured by the people, only their profit margin.

Now that the Arab states dictate their own oil policy the imperialist class and their supporters are the first to call "foul", and lie about the effects of the Arab actions.

Recently President Ford visited Mexico's President Echevarria to discuss the recent Mexico oil find. This oil is supposed to larger than the U. S. Alaskan reserve. As a result of her oil Mexico now meets her domestic needs and is expanding to export oil. Echevarria stated that Mexican oil would be competitive with current oil prices.

While we recognize the Arabs actions as serving another blow to the world imperialist system, it still does not remove the contradictions between the rulers and exploited people in the Arab states themselves.

The wealth accumulated from the sale of oil rest in hands of Kings, sheiks and other elites of the Arab states. Very little of this wealth has found its way to the masses of Arabs.

The various nationalizations represent the national bourgeoisie taking control of the natural resources and not a socialist redistribution of the wealth.

Experiments

(Cont'd from pg. 18)

(2) to support federal legislation by Parren Mitchell to stop experimentation and biomedical research on prisoners.

(3) to go to Casper Weinburger at HEW, the federal body which sets the guidelines for human experimentation. The Coalition maintains that the programs are "immoral, unethical, if not illegal."

(4) to intensify the struggle in the larger black community, to hold talk shows, seminars on college campuses and other areas of mass strength.

The Coalition to End Medical Experimentation at Jessup is also urging concerned people nationally to express support for this struggle.

The Coalition can be contacted at:

The Coalition to End Medical Experimentation at the Maryland House of Corrections

c/o Urban Information Interpreters, Inc.
P. O. Box AH
College Park, Maryland 20740
Phone: (301) 864-7628

A Few Remarks In Response To Criticisms Of ALSC.."

By Dawolu Gene Locke

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corrected, has the effect of dwelling on the past, projecting them to dominant tendency at the present, and giving a one-sided, superficial view of the state of a progressing organization.

CRITICISM RAISED NOT FOR RESOLUTION, BUT JUST "TO TALK"

Some members may have criticism of another, but fail to raise them openly and frankly for resolution, preferring instead to seeth silently or grumble to sympathetic segments. Such are the seeds of divisive gossip and loose talk which is never carried, as it should be, directly to the source.

These are but a few of the tendencies political organizations face and must struggle against resolutely.

Next time, the "Cookbook" will examine some aspects of the other end of this dialectic - correct handling of contradictions.



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